1: Leitner L-3 (1866-93) 1893? AV3 Dard AV3

443 There are no regular Bazárs even
296 in the large villages; but the arrival of a merchant from India is generally hailed throughout the country. The woollen cloth which they use generally is manufactured by them.

584 *Marriage.*—Very lately there was a custom amongst them that the young
177 man was allowed to court any girl he wished; but now, from their contact with the Afghans, the system of "betrothal" at a very early age is introduced, and the boy does not go till his marriage to that part of the village in which the girl betrothed to him lives. The Kohistanis say that they have learned three things from the Afghans:—

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(1) The use of leathern shoes,
(2) The use of long swords and guns,
(3) The system of betrothal.

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III. A ROUGH SKETCH OF KHATLÁN (KOLÁB) AND ADJOINING COUNTRIES.*

By Maulvi Najmuddin, a Theologian and Poet from Kolób.

Names of Manzils (Stations) from Kolab to the Punjab.

کولاب (1) Kolab.
صیاد (2) Sayad. Situated on this side of the Amoo, and belongs to Badakhshan.
یی قلع (3) Yan-Qalá.
چاهیاب (4) Chahyáb. Governed then (18 years ago) by Sultan Ardahar, son of Yusuf Ali Khán.
دشت سبز (5) Dashti-sabz. A halting-place.
رستاق (6) Rustáq. Governed then by Ismail Khán, son of Yusuf Ali Khán.
قزل دره (7) Kizil Dara.
الکاهان (8) Elkáshán. The Himalaya begins.
الی جلب (9) Átin Jalab. Here the river *Kokcha* † is crossed.
دشت سفید (10) Dasht-e-sufed.
فیض اباد (11) Faizabad. Capital of Badakhshan; governed then by Jahandár Shah; is situated on the river Kokchá.
رباط (11) Rubát.
دشت فراخ (12) Dashti Farákh.
وردوج (13) Warddj. Contains a mine of sulphur.
(14) } Names are forgotten.
(15) }
زیباق (16) Zibáq. Peopled by *Shi'as* (or rather Mulláis).
ده گول (17) Deh Gól. The frontier village of Badakhshán; only a kind of inn.

* Burns, in his travels to Bukhárá, points out the locality of the province of Kolób to the south of the Amu (Oxus), and calls it by the name of Gawalan, which I think is a corruption of Khatlan; but Najmuddin asserts with certainty that it is situated on the northern bank and is a part of Ma-vara-un-nahr (the country on that side of the river) (Transoxiana). Najmuddin is No. 2 of the group at the beginning of this paper.

† This river is formed by three tributaries (1) coming from Sanglakan (has a mine of rubies); (2) from Warddj (sulphur mine); (3) یغلاق Yanghan (from snow). It flows through the territory of Badakhshan, and joins the Amu.